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und *nemoralis*, letztere auch in Exemplaren mit durchscheinenden Binden.

Die Fauna ist ein interessantes Gemenge der specifisch mittelitalienischen Fauna (*Helix carseolana*, *setipila*, *ligata* und *Claus. leucostigma*) mit der alpinen (*Hel. nemoralis*, *obvoluta*, *Hyal. glabra*) und den allgemein verbreiteten italienischen oder richtiger mediterranen Arten (*Hel. variabilis*, *pyramidata*, *profuga*, *vermiculata*, *aspersa*, *aperta*, *carthusiana*, *Stenogyra decollata*. *Cyclostoma elegans*). Weiter südlich treten die alpinen Arten zurück, die specifisch mittelitalienischen mehr in den Vordergrund.

Diagnoses molluscorum novorum a clar. H. Leder in montibus Caucasiis lectorum.

Auctore Dr. O. Boettger.

Daudebardia Heydeni Boettg. n. sp.

T. minima, breviter arcuatimque rimata nec perforata neque umbilicata, ovato-oblonga, valde depressa, solidiuscula, non pellucida, nitida, luteo-virescens; apex planus. Anfr. 2 subceleriter accrescentes, sutura profunda disjuncti, leviter irregulariterque, ad suturam distinctius striati; ultimus fere $^5/_8$ latitudinis testae aequans, basi vix angulatus, antice non campanae instar dilatatus. Apert. perobliqua, subtruncato-ovata, marginibus valde disjunctis, columellari substricto, basali levissime excavato-exciso, intus alba; perist. membranaceum, membrana lata, margine columellari omnino deficiente. — Alt. $^3/_4$, lat. 3, prof. cum membrana 2 mm.

In monte Kasbek Caucasi centralis.

Differt ab omnibus speciebus generis rima arcuata.

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Lampadia Lederi Boettg. n. sp.

T. imperforata, perminute vix rimata, loco umbilici profunde impressa, depresso-conica, tenuissima, fragilis, pellucida, supra sericina, subtus nitidula, fuliginoso-fusca; spira brevis, conica; apex prominulus. Anfr. 3 celeriter accrescentes, supra fere plani, ad carinam subimbricati, basi convexi, sutura profunda disjuncti, superne striis distinctis, fasciculatis, fere costuliformibus, infra falciformibus ornati; ultimus acute carinatus, satis dilatatus, $^2/_5$ latitudinis testae aequans, vix descendens. Apert. perobliqua, ampla, angulato-ovata, intus nitida; peristoma acutum, tenue, margine columellari angustissime membranaceo-marginatum, membrana ad rimam perminute reflexa. — Alt. $2^3/_4$, lat. 5, prof. 4 mm.

In Monte Kasbek Caucasi centralis, rara.

Accedit teste clariss. Prof. Alb. Mousson proxime ad Lept. membranaceam Lowe, cuticulam Shttl., philycinam Mor. et imperfectam Desh. sectionis Lampadiae Lowe, montium insularum Africae occidentalis incolae. — Simulat quasi Vitrinam acute carinatam, sericatam nec nitidissimam, fuliginoso-fuscam ruditerque sculptam.

Vitrina subconica Boettg. n. sp.

T. levissime rimata, subdepresso-turbinata, tenuissima, pellucida, sericina, pallide corneo-fusca; spira elevata; apex parvulus, mamillatus, fere prominulus. Anfr. 3 convexi, regulariter crescentes, sutura profunda, simplici disjuncti, sub lente subtilissime regulariter striati, ultimus $^2/_3$ altitudinis testae aequans et $^1/_3$ latitudinis superans. Apert. obliqua, modica, subcircularis, marginibus subapproximatis; perist. acutum, margine columellari vix membranaceo-marginatum, ad rimam brevissime reflexum. — Alt. 3, lat. 4, prof. $3^1/_2$ mm.

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In montibus Kasbek Caucasi centralis et Suram Transcaucasiae.

Proxime affinis, ut videtur, V. annulari Ven. Helvetiae.

Hyalinia (Vitrea) effusa Boettg. n. sp.

T. anguste perforata, calculiformis, sordide corneo-albida, nitida; spira parum eminula; apex planus, parvulus sed sutura levissima parum distinctus. Anfr. modo 4, lentissime accrescentes, supra parum convexi, sutura lineari parumque impressa disjuncti, infra subplanulati, distincte striatuli; ultimus penultimo fere duplo latior. Apert. oblique lunaris, anfractu penultimo valde excisa, margine basali subhorizontali columellarique dilatato, in perforatione subreflexo cum basi testae angulum formantibus acutissimum; callus obsoletissimus margines jungens ad perforationem distinctior ibique in marginem columellarem peristomatis transiens. — Alt. $1^1/_4$, lat. $3^1/_5$, prof. $2^3/_5$ mm.

Ad fundum Mamudly Transcaucasiae, in alt. 4500′.

Proxime affinis Hyal. eudaedaleae Bgt. Graeciae.

Reinhardtia Boettg. nov. sect. gen. Pupae Drap.

syn. sect. Odostomiae Westerlund, Faun. europ. Moll. prodr., Lundae 1876—78, pag. 184, non Odostomiae Flemm. gen. Pyramidellidarum.

T. in statu juvenili lamella parietali et lamella columellari longis nec non basi testae plicis validis albis, transverse radiatimque positis (plerumque 2—4 in anfr. quinto), aequidistantibus coarctata, plicis radiantibus tamen in statu adulto omnino deficientibus. — T. aut umbilicata aut perforata, ovato-cylindrata aut cylindrato-conica, laevigata, fulvida, obtusa; anfr. 6—9, ultimus non callocinctus; apert. subtriangularis, plicis parietalibus 1—2 et interdum palatalibus et columellaribus longis coarctata; perist. disjunctum, plerumque calloso-expansum.

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Sect. Reinhardtiae adnumerandae sunt: Pupa cylindracea Da C. (=umbilicata Drap.) cum var. anconostoma Lowe, var. Villae (Chpr.) K. et var. umbilicus Roth, P. Semproni Chpr., P. anglica Fér., P. superstructa Mouss. et P. caucasica (Parr.) P.

Clausilia Lederi Boettg. n. sp.

T. umbilicato-rimata, periomphalo lunari, circa umbilicum fere infundibuliformi, fusiformis, medio ventriosa, solida, parum sericino-nitida, corneo-fusca, vix strigillata; spira conica vel vix concave-producta; apex acutiusculus. Anfr. 12—12$^1/_2$ perparum convexi, lentissime accrescentes, sutura simplici, distincta, subimpressa disjuncti, costulato-striati, costulis subrectis, subhebetibus; ultimus non validius nec vix latius costulatus, conico-attenuatus, a latere vix subimpressus, basi distincte compresso-carinatus longeque sulcatus. Apert. subrecta, angulato-piriformis, intus fuscula, sinulo valde erecto, retracto, subverticali, oblongo; perist. continuum, solutum, satis expansum reflexumque, fusculo-limbatum, sub sinulo vix incrassatum. Lamellae humiles, valde separatae, subparallelae; supera obliqua, marginalis, imo protracta, antice uncinata, a basi intuenti undulosa, longissime intrans, cum spirali, ut videtur, continua; infera appressa, geniculata, intus bifurcata, antice in plicam validam horizontalem usque ad marginem productam desinens; parallela nulla; subcolumellaris stricta descendens, oblique intuenti vix conspicua. Apparatus claustralis profundissimus; suturalis et principalis distinctae et oblique intuenti aegre conspicuae, palatales verae 3 longae, aequidistantes, ventro-laterales, aegre perspicuae. — Alt. 17—17$^1/_2$, lat. 4—4$^1/_4$ mm.; alt. apert. 3$^3/_4$—4, lat. apert. 2$^3/_4$—3 mm.

In monte Suram Transcaucasiae.

Accedit ad Claus. quadriplicatam Ad. Schm. Caucasiam.

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Clausilia aggesta Boettg. n. sp.

T. parva, punctiformi-rimata, periomphalo lunari, a carina basali linea impressa separato, fusiformis, solidiuscula. Anfr. lente accrescentes, convexiusculi, sutura distincta, subimpressa disjuncti, costulati, costulis verticalibus, subundulosis, hebetibus; ultimus rugoso-costulatus, costulis ad aperturam satis altis, fere lamelliformibus, parum attenuatus, a latere suturae parallelo-subimpressus, basi distincte carinatus, longe sed obsolete sulcatus. Apert. parvula, subrecta, subpiriformis, forma Cl. jugularis Blz., superne et basi angulata margine externo satis stricto, intus rubella, sinulo valde erecto, retracto, rotundato; perist. continuum, appressum, vix expansum, haud reflexum, tenue. Lamellae parvae, spatio amplissimo separatae, intus subparallelae; supera filiformis, marginalis, longissime intrans, cum spirali ut videtur conjuncta; infera obsoleta, oblique intuenti substricta perpendiculariter ascendens, basi truncata, intus parum distincte bifurcata; parallela subcolumellarisque nullo modo conspicuae. Principalis conspicua profundissima; palatales 3 longae, laterales, aequidistantes, aegre perspicuae. — Alt. circ. $12^1/_2$—13, lat. vix $3^1/_4$ mm.; alt. apert. $2^3/_4$, lat. apert. vix 2 mm.

In alluvionibus fluminis Kuban Ciscaucasiae (comm. clar. amic. Dr. H. Dohrn).

Accedit ad praecedentem et Claus. quadriplicatam Ad. Schmidt.

Specimina omnia excepta sola Cl. aggesta amicus clar. Lucas de Heyden, Dr. phil. benigne communicavit.